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N.B. In order to avoid duplication with the Bulletin "Migration" published by the International Labour Office, it has been decided, in agreement with ILO, to omit Part A "International Developments" which related the activities in the field of migration of the United Nations, specialized agencies, inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. Information concerning these activities will be included in the ILO publication "Migration".

The "Migration Digest" (previously named "Migration Bulletin") will report on national developments as reflected in press notices and other sources of information.

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"Migration Digest" is issued for the internal use of the Secretariat. It is also brought to the attention of the members of the Social Commission and representative organizations co-operating with the United Nations in migration matters. It contains information on various national developments (policies, legislation, movements, situation of migrants, etc.) collected from such sources as are available to the Division of Social Welfare. The Secretariat cannot assume responsibility for their accuracy and they are not to be considered as reflecting the official views of governments or of the Secretariat.

ADEN

See item: 33-48

ALGERIA

See item: 33-40

ARGENTINA

33-1 Since 1952 the Government of Argentina has made further conditions for the grant of an immigration visa, such as establishment in a rural district and work in a given profession. The institution of the conditional visa was aimed at increasing the number of immigrants accepting employment in agriculture. The measure resulted in a serious decline of immigration, and up to the present, the desire to increase the immigration of agriculturists has not been realized. It is not easy to attract them because experience has taught that the purchase of even a cheap lot without capital is not advantageous and that one obtains a better situation as a worker. As long as ways and means are not found of organizing land settlement on a basis which would be economical for the settler, the new immigration policy is not expected to attain its goal. (Schweiz. Kaufmännisches Zentralblatt, Zurich, Switzerland, 27 March 1953)

33-2 Some 600,000 acres in Argentina have been opened to settlement by immigrants. The Argentine National Bank which is in charge of settlement and of agrarian credit facilities, indicated that 5,6 billion pesos, drawn from government and banking sources, would finance the vast programme. Argentina's land settlement plan will be carried out without any outside financial aid; however, the Government is ready to co-operate with the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration in order to increase the number of migrants admitted. This immigration policy was aimed at increasing the rural population, which has been far out-distanced by the growth in urban population. The following steps had been taken: (i) in conjunction with the Committee, the Argentine National Bank and the National University of the town of Eva Perón will establish a training farm for agricultural immigrants, to instruct them in local farming methods before they go on to agricultural work or farms of their own; (ii) Argentina is ready to put into immediate operation a plan to colonize some 500,000 acres, owned by the National Bank, in the northern part of Santa Fe province; (iii) new immigrants are not permitted to settle closer than 100 kilometers to Buenos Aires, in order to halt the population shift to the Argentine capital; (iv) Argentina has concluded an agreement with the Committee for the movement of up to 50,000 dependents of Italians already established in the South American republic. (ICEM Press Release, No. 20, 22 April 1953; Journal de Genève, 23 April 1953; Argentine News Letter New York, 30 April 1953)

See also: 33-51

AUSTRALIA

33-3 Since the end of World War II, Australia, together with the United States and Canada, has been one of the most desired countries of immigration and has received during these years, 700,000 immigrants of various nationalities. The assisted immigration scheme covered persons possessing a two-year work contract, who were allocated where

their skills were most needed; those who paid the costs of travel themselves were under no compulsion to sign any contract, but could nevertheless count on employment upon arrival. The situation has changed during the last half-year, and the Government can no longer run the risk of adding immigrants to the approximately 100,000 unemployed persons in the country; therefore it has decided to lower the quota for 1953 from 150,000 to from 70,000 to 80,000. Out of this number only 20,000 non-British immigrants are included in the assisted immigration programme; the remaining immigration authorization should be given to British and other immigrants who pay their own travel costs and for whom relatives and friends are willing to sign a five-year contract so that they will not become public charges in the event that they do not find employment. The immigration programme has also changed as regards the proportion of men to women admitted: while formerly the immigration of men without families was encouraged, at present, in view of the fact that there are in Australia 100,000 more men than women, the immigration of young couples is being encouraged. The admission of families of immigrants who have already settled in Australia and who had left their wives and children in the old country is also envisaged. (Solothurner Zeitung, Solothurn, Switzerland, 14 March 1953, Neue Berner Zeitung, Bern, Switzerland, 17 March 1953, Aargauer Tagblatt, Aargau, Switzerland, 20 March 1953; Basel Arbeiter-Zeitung, Basel, Switzerland, 18 April 1953)

33-4 Since the end of World War II, Australia has sustained one of the highest rates of population increase, slightly more than half of which has been the result of immigration. More than 720,000 new settlers have found homes there in the post-war years. The Government has tried to bring the immigrants in and establish them at the Australian standard of living, which is in many instances, higher than that in the places from which they came. Less than half of the immigrants were British; 11 per cent have been Polish, 10 per cent Italian, 6 per cent Dutch and 24 per cent of other nationalities. (New York Times, 21 April 1953)

33-5 The Australian net migration gain (excess of permanent arrivals, 127,824, over permanent departures, 30,370) in 1952 was 97,454 compared with 110,362 in 1951, 153,685 in 1950, 149,270 in 1949, 48,468 in 1948 and 12,186 in 1947. (Australian Weekly Review, New York, 15 April 1953)

33-6 During the period from 1947 through 1952, about 74,000 Italians emigrated to Australia. In 1952 alone, from the beginning of the application of the assisted immigration scheme, 26,000 Italians arrived in Australia, 10,000 of whom were assisted. A total of 886 persons returned to Italy in 1952 and in 1953 through 18 April; 716 returned voluntarily and 170 through consular repatriation. (L'Osservatore Romano, Rome, 18 April 1953)

33-7 Despite the unfavourable economic situation in Australia, the flow of Italian immigrants continues, and was expected to reach nearly 4,000 by the end of May 1953. At present, no limit has been set by the Australian authorities as to the number of unassisted migrants that may be admitted. (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 10 April 1953)

33-8 In fact of the reduction in Australian immigration quotas, the selection of German migrants under the terms of the bilateral agreement with Germany has begun slowly and the total movements effected before the end of 1952 were less than had been originally anticipated. The Australian authorities do not plan to accelerate the selection of German migrants in the first half of 1953, but regular monthly movements are scheduled. As from 1 January 1953 the provisions of the bilateral agreement have been extended to the dependents of German workers already settled in Australia; a steady flow of approved applications for the reunion of family groups is being received, and several movements of dependents have been effected. The German Government in co-operation with the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration was obliged to solve certain technical difficulties such as the availability of ship-board money and landing money for the migrants. (Report of the Director on Progress to D te and Prospects for 1953, Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, Document MC/9)

33-9 Since the end of 1952, many Germans have gone to Australia under the system of government-paid passages. Many of them are university-trained professionals who, on arrival, work as agricultural labourers with the hope that they will be able to find employment in their proper profession; however, none of them has been able to find such employment. A typical example is the case of a number of medical practitioners, who, though fully qualified, work as nurses; their diplomas are not recognized and although there are not enough doctors in Australia, they must study medicine for three years and pass an examination before they can practice. (Mannheimer Morgen, Mannheim, Germany, 12 March 1953)

33-10 A British industrialist has announced plans for the transfer of 150 British families to a new plant being constructed at Newcastle. These include only key workers since at a later date about 700 Australians will be employed at the plant, which will produce acetate yarn. (Australian News Summary, New York, 9 April 1953)

33-11 The Japanese Ambassador has raised the question of Japanese immigration to Australia. He indicated that, if invited, Japan would send first-class migrants, including skilled farmers to help develop the sparsely settled north. Japanese settlers in Brazil were proving they could turn the jungles of the Amazon into highly productive land. However, Japan will apparently not be invited to send immigrants; no party in the Commonwealth parliament is willing to sponsor their admission. Australia has admitted a small number of Japanese divers for the pearling industry and Japanese wives of ex-service men who served with the occupation forces in Japan. When it was suggested in 1952 that Japanese might be admitted to Northern Australia to work in the mines, the Government intimated that the proposal would not be considered. (The Times, London, 2 April 1953)

33-12 The Australian High Court has ruled that the increased charges imposed upon immigrants living in hostels were illegal; the decision affects 15,000 British and other European immigrants. The ruling ends many months of dispute during which many immigrants refused to pay the

extra charges and were threatened with eviction. Although a Government investigation supported the increases imposed by the company operating the hostels, the High Court rules that the increase was a violation of the Prices Regulations Act and also that there was no contract with the Commonwealth Government and that the operating company had no immunity from state laws as an agent of the Commonwealth. (The Times, London, 14 and 31 March 1953; Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Zurich, Switzerland, 18 April 1953)

33-13 Legislation authorizing non-British residents to own land when the approval of the Department of Justice has been obtained, is now in effect in Queensland; previously, aliens were not permitted to own land in their own right. Recent procedures also make it unnecessary for migrants to obtain certificates of residence from the Department of Immigration. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, Switzerland, April 1953)

See also: 33-61

AUSTRIA

33-14 The chief concern of the Government is for the emigration of foreign refugees and those Volksdeutsche who are living in camps and are without prospect of steady employment. The Government does not favour the emigration of highly skilled workers or agricultural labour but approves the limited emigration of building and construction workers, mechanics, blacksmiths and other tradesmen in light industries. A small emigration service has been organized by the Government, and it co-operates closely with the field office of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. (Report of the Director on Progress to Date and Prospects for 1953, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, Document MC/9)

See also: 33-17; 33-22; 33-28; 33-37; 33-65

BELGIUM

33-15 On 18 March 1953, 580 Italians, including miners recruited by invitation and relatives already settled in the country, left for Belgium. Although there is no difference between collective emigration and nominated emigration, nevertheless it is certain that the second type presents greater advantages, inasmuch as the emigrant, once arrived, profits from the moral and sometimes, as well, material support of relatives or friends already settled. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 25 March 1953; Il Sole, Milan, 11 April 1953)

See also: 33-39

BRAZIL

33-16 The Government of Brazil is hoping that the number of immigrants arriving in 1953 will speed the development of the country. New colonists are needed to work on farms, in industries, and to develop forest resources. The Government plans to admit 61,300 immigrants; they will come primarily from Portugal, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands and its former possessions, since the nationals of these countries have proven to be successful colonists. In spite of a quota of 18,000 immigrants, only about 16,000 entered Brazil in 1952. In its programme, Brazil is aided by the International Labour Office, the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, and the governments of over-populated countries. However, it is a problem for Brazil to provide credit for land and agricultural machinery so that new arrivals can look toward the ownership of their own land and be satisfied with agricultural pursuits instead of becoming part of the labour market in the larger cities. Various plans are under study. Japanese residents in Brazil are helping to bring 9,000 families from Japan and to settle them in the States of Minas, Geraes, Bahia, Maranhão, Amazonas, Para and Amapa. In the past Japanese have prospered in areas which have not been attractive to Europeans. Because of the language, natives of Portugal are preferred immigrants and have been given special opportunities to become citizens. The

National Immigration Council expects a total of 37,000 Portuguese in 1953. In spite of the programme to bring some 20,000 Italians to Brazil each year, about 10,000 entered in 1952; the 1953 quota has been set at 23,500. More than 1,000 Dutch immigrants have settled on large co-operative farms near Campinas in Sao Paulo and in Parana during the past few years; many of the Dutch farmers now own their own homes and have met unusual success in producing dairy products, grains and vegetables. (New York Herald Tribune, Paris Edition, 27 March 1953)

33-17 The Brazilian delegate to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration outlined a new and precise project costing 45,000,000 for settling 17,000 European migrants in "greenbelt" colonies in Brazil to the Committee. Designed to link migration with the country's own efforts to reduce dependence on overseas supplies of staple foodstuffs, the project will call for the development of farming communities in areas near but not in Brazilian cities. Brazil's economy has suffered from an over-rapid shift of population to the cities from the country. Having experimented with smaller projects for resettlement of groups of immigrants, mostly from Italy, the country now intends to try a really substantial project. Twenty farm settlements, each of 100 families, will be established in southernmost state of Rio Grande do Sul. Parana will get two colonies of 400 families each and the state of Alagoas one 400-family farm settlement. In addition, a number of Brazilian farm families will be settled in each colony to facilitate the assimilation of the Europeans and to permit each national group to benefit from the agricultural experience of the others. The Europeans will be drawn from Germany, Austria, Netherlands, Italy and Greece. Pilot "greenbelt" settlements will be created near the cities of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. The first is designed for 100 families, to provide Sao Paulo with dairy products, and the second for 70 families. Each family in the farm colonies will receive cows, chickens and piglets and will also be provided with farm machinery and tools. Every settler will get his land complete with

house and will receive full technical and social assistance from Brazilian authorities. A 14-year financing programme has been set up to enable the settlers to repay their indebtedness; it is expected that most settlers will have cleared their debts by the 12th year. (ICEM Press Release, No. 18, 21 April 1953; The New York Times, 21 April 1953; Il Globo, Rome, 24 April 1953; Freier Aargauer, Aargau, Switzerland, 24 April 1953)

33-18 The Brazilian Government has established a Placement Board with local representation in several states. These boards were increasingly successful during 1952 in obtaining employment offers which became the basis for a government approved migration scheme for industrial and urban workers from Italy. The initial selection difficulties prevented movements in 1952 but with the technical services given by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration the movements have increased and preselection in Italy is continuing successfully. (Report of the Director on Progress to Date and Prospects for 1953, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, Document MC/9)

33-19 An agreement has been signed between the Italian and the Brazilian Governments and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration to train Italian workers for employment in Brazil. Under the auspices of the Italian authorities, a summer camp has been converted to serve as a vocational training centre for prospective emigrants to Brazil. A few hundred heads of families will follow a five-month course in Brazilian construction techniques; instruction in basic Portuguese vocabulary and orientation in the Brazilian way of life will also be included. Upon satisfactory completion of the course, they will sail together with their families for Brazil. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, Switzerland, April 1953)

33-20 According to the Bulletin of Assisting Patronage (Patronato Assistenziale) for Italian Emigrants of Sao Paulo, a problem has arisen because of emigrants who come to Brazil at their own expense, but without an official summons or a work contract. Among these are many without

professional qualifications, especially unskilled labourers and others who are of professions which render placement difficult (e.g., accountants and lawyers). Even those who are able to leave Italy with the maximum amount of liras allowed under Italian law find themselves, after paying the expenses of the voyage, debarkation, and immediate housing, without money to tide them until they receive a work permit (sometimes 8 days) and their first payment of salary (possibly 40 days). Provisionally shelter is being given to such immigrants free of charge, but for a six-day period only. (Bollettino Quindicinale dell'Emigrazione, Milan, 10 April 1953)

33-21 From May 1952 to February 1953, 3,805 requests were submitted for the entry of members of the families of Italian immigrants already settled in Brazil. Families not intending to emigrate have been urged to indicate their decision to the appropriate authorities so that other families may be offered the opportunity. (Italiani Nel Monde, Rome, 25 March 1953; Il Sole, Milan, 21 April 1953)

33-22 The establishment of a scheme for migration of urban workers based on lists of skills required in Brazil is being planned by Brazilian and Netherlands authorities. A Dutch representative is joining the staff of the placement board in Brazil in order to develop employment opportunities for these workers. A similar scheme for skilled workers from Austria is now being negotiated and the placement board is already locating suitable vacancies against which candidates may be recruited. Another scheme for industrial and urban workers from Greece was initiated during the latter half of 1952 and accounted for modest movement. Larger movements started during the first months of 1953 and it is believed that the programme will develop progressively. (Report of the Director on Progress to Date and Prospects for 1953, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, Document MC/9)

33-23 In three Brazilian universities, Rio de Janeiro, Baia, and Porto Alegre, German medical diplomas are now recognized, subject to certain formalities and the passing of an examination in order to demonstrate knowledge of the Portuguese language and the history and

geography of Brazil, as well as on subjects covered in the last three years of medical study. It is not required that candidates take any courses or that they take all the examinations at one time; however, these examinations must be taken during a one-year period. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, February 1953; Polish Morning World, New York, 5 May 1953)

33-24 The successful experiment made in Brazil in the settlement of families of Swabians from the Danube is to be noted. Approximately 500 such families, totalling 2,500 persons, have been settled with the help of "Aide Suisse à l'Europe". They are the first settlement of a group of about 20,000 families of Swabians. It was possible to finance the project because the Government of Brazil accorded special import licences for Swiss merchandise to the value of 30 million Swiss francs, and the participating Swiss export enterprises agreed to make available to "Aide Suisse à l'Europe" twenty per cent of the value of this merchandise as their contribution to the settlement project. The 500 families have been settled in Guarapuava in the state of Parana. In the year and a half since their arrival, they have established five settlements, with churches, schools, shops and a small electrical power plant. (Die Neue Zeitung, Frankfurt a Main, Germany, 26 April 1953)

33-25 In accordance with a recommendation of the XVIIth International Conference of the Red Cross which invited its national societies to include within their activities, if needed, social and legal assistance to stateless refugees and war victims, a section for legal assistance to refugees was established by the Brazilian Red Cross in 1952. Since its creation, the Society has been aware of the administrative problems involved, particularly as regards legalizing and translating documents and also securing documents which the public agencies have authorized the Society to issue; in case of loss of original certificates these documents are accepted. Furthermore, the new Section gives advice to the refugees on Brazilian legislation. (Revue internationale de la Croix Rouge, Geneva, January 1953)

See also: 33-11; 33-51

BRITISH GUIANA

See item: 33-48

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

See item: 33-48

BRITISH SOMALILAND

See item: 33-48

BURMA

See item: 33-47

CANADA

33-26 The Department of Citizenship and Immigration has reported that immigration totalled 164,498 in 1952, as compared with 194,391 in 1951; this means a 15 per cent drop from the 1951 total. Immigrants from the British Isles, however, were 36 per cent more numerous and immigration from the United States increased 20 per cent; north European immigrants were 13 per cent fewer and those from other countries, 40 per cent fewer; 4,707 Canadians returned from the United States in 1952 as compared with 3,635 in 1951. In January 1953, immigration decreased 57 per cent from the same month in 1952: 13,131 immigrants reached Canada in January 1952 as compared with 5,627 in 1953. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, March 1953)

33-27 According to the last census, the number of Italians living in Canada was 152,245; the more than 40,000 Italian migrants who have arrived in Canada since June 1952 brings the total figure to nearly 200,000; the number of persons repatriated is very small. It is estimated that about 65 per cent of these migrants have received

Canadian citizenship. Many of those living in the cities work as barbers, shoemakers, valets, tailors, fruit and vegetable sellers, restaurant owners and masons. Those who, upon arrival, work in mines, on farms and railroads, or as lumberjacks usually seek other employment later on. There are a few professionals in this group of migrants including some university professors, doctors, journalists, and musicians. (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 25 March 1953; Il Quotidiano, Rome, 14 April 1953)

33-28 A total of 2,200 European migrants sailed from north German ports for Canada on 30 April 1953. The migrants were nationals and refugees from Germany and Austria. They included farmworkers needed urgently in Canada; dependents who went to the sugar-beet farms of Alberta and Manitoba where the family heads are employed; farmers who will receive placement assistance from the Canadian railways; and groups sponsored by the World Council of Churches, the Lutheran World Federation and the St. Raphaelsverein. (ICEM Press Release No. 26, 24 April 1953)

33-29 The Chamber of Commerce has urged the Government to open the nation's doors to immigrants with a view to giving Canada a population of 30,000,000 by 1975. At the same time it recommended that the Cabinet continue its selective policy of trying to get more settlers from Britain, France and the United States. (Argus, Melbourne, Australia, 21 January 1953)

33-30 In accordance with a recent immigration provision, Canadian authorities advance to immigrants the cost of their travel from the place of origin to the place of destination (Canada). Only those persons are admitted whose presence is important to the Canadian economy. (Schweiz. kaufmännisches Zentralblatt, Zurich, Switzerland, 3 April 1953)

33-31 After discussions between the Netherlands and Canadian Governments it has been announced that a programme covering a very large number of Dutch migrants will be operated during 1953. The Netherlands emigration authorities are planning to expand the processing of

candidates for Canada; they will probably require additional shipping space from the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. (Report of the Director on Progress to Date and Prospects for 1953, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, Document MC/9)

See also: 33-3; 33-47; 33-61; 33-62

CEYLON

33-32 During the second reading of the bill, a member of the Ceylon House of Representatives reproved the Ceylon Government for introducing the Immigrants and Emigrants Act which, he said, will deprive the Ceylonese Indian citizens of their human rights. He contended that 90 per cent of the alleged illegal immigrants were Ceylonese Indians returning from visits to India, who had been refused visas and sought only to rejoin their families. (India News, London, 7 March 1953)

See also: 33-47

CHILE

33-33 The President of the Republic has submitted to the National Congress a draft law for the suppression, in relation to citizens of Hispano-American countries and to Spaniards, of the impediments to admission and residence which exist for aliens in Chile. (La Prensa, New York, 26 March 1953)

33-34 In accordance with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Immigration programme, negotiations are being carried through for the transporting to Chile of the first group of families of Italian workers who have emigrated to Chile. Transportation is free; after debarkation, however, the families must reach the point of destination (where the head of family resides) by private financial means. (Il Sole, Milan, 24 March 1953; Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 25 March 1953)

33-35 The Chilean Delegate to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration announced that, in agreement with the Committee, his Government had prepared a colonization plan for 1,000 Dutch families who will be settled on land adjacent to markets. He also asked the Committee to help in planning settlement projects for wide areas in southern Chile and in finding sources for financing such projects. (ICEM Press Release, No. 17, 20 April 1953)

See also: 33-51

CHINA

See item: 33-65

COSTA RICA

33-36 In an interview held at Rome, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica stated that there are sufficient employment opportunities in Costa Rica for 50,000 Italian agricultural and industrial workers. An Italian colony of 5,000 persons already exists in Costa Rica. He also stressed the need for a mercantile navigation line between Italy and Costa Rica. (Giornale d'Italia, Rome, 21 March 1953; Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 10 April 1953)

CYPRUS

See item: 33-48

DENMARK

33-37 Seven hundred fifty refugee children are being resettled in Denmark; a first group of 50 stateless children from Yugoslavia who have been living in Austria has arrived. They were resettled in and around Copenhagen, where they have received rehabilitation treatment. The remaining children are expected in May 1953. (Berlingske Tidende, Morgen,

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

33-38 The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic has announced that his Government was ready to admit 100,000 Italian emigrants and to give to each family a piece of land for cultivation. Special preference was indicated for agriculturalists, agronomists, engineers, chemists, carpenters, mechanics and specialized workers. The offer was made to the President of the American National Committee on Italian Emigration at a meeting in New York. The Minister added that 500 Italian seamen could be received immediately in connexion with the development of the merchant marine of the Dominican Republic. He invited a commission to visit his country for the special purpose of studying the questions of finance, transportation and organization of the proposed migration. The meeting took place early in May, and upon his return from the Dominican Republic, the President of the American National Committee on Italian Emigration stated that a common understanding had been reached with the Dominican officials. (Giornale d'Italia, Rome, 15 March 1953; Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 10 April 1953; The New York Times, 16 May 1953)

FIJI

See item: 33-48

FRANCE

33-39 The latest statistics submitted by the French National Immigration Office as regards the migrants who have entered France and found employment through the Office are as follows: during 1952, 33,948 permanent migrants, 33,818 seasonal. These included 28,764 permanent, 18,290 seasonal Italians; 293 permanent, 15,528 seasonal Belgians; 1,240 Germans; 212 Dutch; 519 Portuguese; 1,764 Spaniards; 281 Swiss; 162 displaced persons: 71 other nationalities. During January 1953, 1,197 permanent migrants and 22 seasonal entered France; there were:

783 Italians; 38 Belgians; 74 Germans; 12 Dutch; 169 Spaniards; 57 Portuguese; 25 Swiss; 10 displaced persons; 51 other nationalities. Of the 1952 total, 12,219 were employed in agriculture as permanent farmers, and 30,598 as seasonal farmers; 3,750 as miners; 3,509 as industrial workers; 11,640 as construction workers; 2,193 as domestics; 1,934 were employed in other types of permanent employment and 3,242 in other types of seasonal employment. Among these migrants, 33,500 came without their families; 366 came with their families, and 2,449 formed groups who came to join the heads of the families. (Travailleurs étrangers en France, Bulletin de la Section d'information pour la main-d'oeuvre étrangère, No. 24, January-February-March 1953)

33-40 During February 1953, 12,433 Algerians left for France; during the same period, 4,417 returned to Algeria. (Bulletin d'information et de documentation professionnelles, Paris, 15 April 1953)

33-41 A representative of the Italian Ministry of Labour participated at Paris in discussions examining the problems of Italian emigration to France. These included the development of social service for Italian workers and the sending of a first group of social workers; the impending seasonal movement of Italian beetroot labourers (in 1952, the figure reached 18,000); the sending of 11,000 architectural workers; and the movement of other smaller contingents to develop a plan for the construction of dwellings in part for these workers. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 25 March 1953)

33-42 The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security are examining the requirements for the recruitment of beetroot labourers to go to France in 1953. Those who have worked in France and wish to return must contact the appropriate provincial labour office; those who are waiting for an official summons are advised to solicit the prospective employer in France so that they may be recruited in time. (Il Sole, Milan, 24 March 1953; Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 25 March 1953)

See also: 33-29; 33-58

GERMANY

33-43 The parliament of the German Federal Republic has approved a bill to establish the rights and status of the millions of Germans expelled from their homes during and after World War II, or who are refugees and are now on Federal German territory. The bill grants to the beneficiaries the same legal status as citizens; they are not granted a permanently privileged position but are entitled to statutory assistance so far as is necessary to enable them to exercise their right of citizenship and to enjoy the same possibilities of carrying on their economic and social affairs as those possessed by the citizens of the Federal Republic. In particular, under the social insurance system, equal rights will be applicable and families will again be able to live together. The present refugee settlements are to be increased to take in peasants and independent craftsmen; tradespeople are to receive credits and taxation rebates, and jobs are to be provided for workers; help also will be given to the members of the liberal professions. Special rights granted by the bill will be withdrawn when the recipients have obtained an economic and social standing corresponding roughly to that which they formerly had. (The Times, London, 26 March 1953)

33-44 The Bavarian Cabinet decided to take action against Jewish displaced persons who return to Germany from Israel without obtaining the necessary visas. The State Secretary for Refugee Affairs has stated that 361 persons returned from Israel to a camp at Foehrenwald and 600 more were en route. Bavarian officials indicated that in the future Jews lacking visas would be sent back across the border instead of being permitted to remain in the camp. (The New York Times, 14 May 1953)

See also: 33-8; 33-9; 33-17; 33-23; 33-28; 33-39; 33-65

GIBRALTAR

See item: 33-48

GOLD COAST

See item: 33-48

GREECE

See items: 33-17; 33-65

HONG KONG

See item: 33-48

INDIA

33-45 The Central Ministry of Rehabilitation has approved two schemes for the training of 125 displaced women. One scheme relates to the training of 100 women in tailoring, weaving, typewriting, confectionary and canteen management; the other relates to the training of 25 women in tailoring. (The Statesman, Calcutta, 4 March 1953)

33-46 The 1953-1954 budget is reported to include Rs. 32 crores for the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons. The comparable expenditure on relief and rehabilitation schemes proper will for the first time be equal for the 5,000,000 West Pakistani and the 3,000,000 East Pakistani displaced persons. The budgeted expenditure includes a provision of Rs. 2.5 crores for the advancement of loans to displaced business men and industrialists from West and East Pakistan. A total provision of over Rs. 3.76 crores for education, vocational training and other schemes for refugees has also been made. (The Statesman, Calcutta, 4 March 1953; India News, London, 7 March 1953)

33-47 The Prim. Minister replying to a question regarding immigration of Indians into foreign countries stated that the Indian Government has entered into a bilateral agreement with respect to emigration of Indian nationals with the Government of Canada which has agreed to

receive a quota of 150 persons per year. In addition, the United States, Thailand and Indonesia (the quota covering India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma) have fixed quotas of 100, 200 and 1,000 respectively. The Prime Minister added that information in respect of emigration to other countries was not readily available. (India News, London, 21 March 1953)

33-48 The Prime Minister has reported the following numbers of Indians living in various British colonies: Aden, 9,456; Brunei, 436; British North Borneo, 1,298; British Somaliland, 550; British Guiana, 190,888; Cyprus, 40; Fiji, 148,802; Gibraltar, 41; Gold Coast, 250; Hong Kong, 1,500; Jamaica, 25,000; Kenya, 90,528; Malaya, 577,000; Malta, 37; Mauritius, 271,636; Nigeria, 50; Northern Rhodesia, 2,600; Nyasaland, 4,000; Sarawak, 2,300; Sierra Leone, 50; Singapore, 72,000; Southern Rhodesia, 4,150; Tanganyika, 56,499; Uganda, 33,767; Zanzibar and Pemba, 15,812; British West Indies, 227,390. As regards their citizenship rights in these colonies, the Prime Minister stated that having resided for a long period and having acquired interests in these colonies the Indians are eligible to become United Kingdom and colonies' citizens. (India News, London, 25 April 1953)

See also: 33-32

INDONESIA

See item: 33-47

IRAN

33-49 The Iranian Government adopted, on 5 February 1953, a law modifying the legislation concerning foreigners in Iran. The new provisions modify article 13 of the original law on the actions to be taken with respect to protecting the national security, public interest and meeting sanitary requirements, for the entry, sojourn, departure and transit of foreigners. (Information available in the United Nations)

ISRAEL

33-50 A village located between Tel Aviv and Haifa in which 1,000 men and women over 60 years old will reside was dedicated on 5 May 1953. The founding of the village was a step toward solving the problem of lonely old people who have entered Israel as part of the mass immigration scheme. The lodgings, clothing and food are provided by "Malben", an organization for the care of handicapped immigrants, which is publicly supported throughout the world. (The New York Times, 6 May 1953)

See also: 33-44

ITALY

33-51 It has been recognized that the contributions which Italians have made to the recent development of the Latin American countries has been due to the ease with which they adapt themselves to social and climatic conditions. It is anticipated that with the larger movements planned in 1953 to Brazil, Chile and Venezuela and with the initiation of the programme of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration for migration to Argentina, emigration from Italy will be substantially increased. (Report of the Director on Progress to Date and Prospects for 1953, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, Document MC/9)

See also: 33-4; 33-6; 33-7; 33-15; 33-16; 33-17; 33-18; 33-19; 33-20; 33-21; 33-27; 33-34; 33-36; 33-38; 33-39; 33-41; 33-42; 33-54; 33-58; 33-65; 33-69; 33-70

JAMAICA

See item: 33-48

JAPAN

See items: 33-11; 33-16

KENYA

See item: 33-48

MALAYA

See item: 33-48

MALTA

See item: 33-48

MAURITIUS

See item: 33-48

MEXICO

33-52 The National Confederation of Agriculturalists has presented to the Government a memorandum in which it requests that an open-door policy be practiced by Mexico in relation to agricultural workers who intend to emigrate to the United States. (El Espectador, Pomona, California, U.S.A., 24 April 1953)

See also: 33-66

NETHERLANDS

33-53 The Government has undertaken a national system for the processing and movement of migrants. Although the qualifications of Dutch immigrants have been favourably recognized by all countries of immigration, the planned programme of the Netherlands authorities has been reduced in scope as a result of the changing policies of the reception countries with regard to the number of immigrants that each country believes it can absorb. (Report of the Director on Progress to date and Prospects for 1953, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, Document MC/9)

33-54 The Dutch Government submitted a request to the Italian Government for a contingent of about 200 workers to help in the reconstruction work on the dikes destroyed by the recent floods. These workers departed for the Netherlands in April 1953. (Il Sole, Milan, 11 April 1953)

See also: 33-4; 33-16; 33-17; 33-22; 33-31; 33-35; 33-39; 33-65

NIGERIA

See item: 33-48

NORTHERN RHODESIA

33-55 The Department of Surveys and Lands in Lusaka has indicated that there is unalienated Crown land totalling about 6,840 square miles (4,378,000 acres) available for European settlement in Northern Rhodesia, which has not yet been taken up. The greater part of the land at present settled by Europeans (4,952,000 acres) is held in freehold tenure. Almost all land available for Europeans which has not been settled is available on leasehold tenure only (999 years). Settlement by Europeans in new areas is proceeding slowly, generally because the areas available for new settlement are largely unsurveyed, and in some cases, lie in areas far from a railway line. (The Times, London, 13 March 1953)

See also: 33-48

NYASALAND

See item: 33-48

PAKISTAN

See item. 33-47

PEMBA

See item: 33-48

POLAND

See item: 33-4

PORTUGAL

See items: 33-16; 33-39

SARAWAK

See item: 33-48

SIERRA LEONE

See item: 33-48

SINGAPORE

See item: 33-48

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

33-56 Capital totalling approximately £28,000,000 sterling has been declared by immigrants entering Southern Rhodesia during the past seven years. The Central African Statistical Office reports that this sum has made a substantial contribution to the national balance of payments. Until the end of World War II immigrants' capital never amounted to more than £400,000 a year but since then it has averaged £4,000,000 yearly, a peak figure of £5,670,521 having been achieved in 1948. During the period 1938 to 1952, 96 per cent of the immigrants were of British nationality and only one in eight came from

countries other than the British Isles and the Union of South Africa. A detailed analysis of age groups admitted during 1952 shows 61 per cent of between 15 and 39 years, while a further 22 per cent were children under 15; only 427 in a total of 14,560 were aged 60 or over. (Financial Times, London, 16 March 1953)

See also: 33-48

SPAIN

See items: 33-33; 33-39; 33-65

SWITZERLAND

33-57 There are still 10,000 refugees sojourning in Switzerland. Their possible migration is made difficult by the lessening of the possibility of immigration to overseas countries. Nearly all the refugees work in industry, hotels and restaurant enterprises and agriculture. The possibilities of their being employed in commercial undertakings are very limited. Grave difficulties exist also concerning the placement of doctors. (Tages-Anzeiger, Zürich, Switzerland, 14 April 1953)

See also: 33-39; 33-65

SWEDEN

See item: 33-65

TANGANYIKA

See item: 33-48

THAILAND

See item: 33-47

TRIESTE

33-58 The British, French and United States Governments have granted $1,000,000 for the resettlement overseas of refugees in Trieste. The grant was made to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and was made out of the funds held on behalf of the Office of Enemy Property by the Italian treasury. The refugees in Trieste number about 4,000 and are mostly aged and ailing persons for whom the International Refugee Organization was unable to find resettlement opportunities during the period of its existence. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 21 March 1953)

See also: 33-65

TURKEY

See item: 33-65

UGANDA

33-59 The Uganda Legislative Council has passed an ordinance giving the Governor power to publish an order applying the existing Immigration (Control) Ordinance to any African who is not a member of a tribe belonging to the Protectorate of Uganda. In normal circumstances Africans of all the surrounding territories are free from immigration control, and in the immediate future it is only likely that an order will be made affecting the Kikuyu tribe. (The Times, London, 9 April 1953)

See also: 33-48

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

See item: 33-56

UNITED KINGDOM

33-60 The United Kingdom Government has decided to revive the Migration Board which existed before World War II, since migration or redistribution of population is one of the important problems facing the Commonwealth. The Board would have access to all available statistics and receive the advice of the Departments concerned, especially of the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Ministry of Labour. The principal active role will continue to be played by the Commonwealth countries needing additional population, but out of the envisaged total European migration of some 250,000 a year, a large proportion should, if possible, be British. While the migration should be free and voluntary it would be desirable if the Government should determine and announce the main outlines of its policy on migration as it affects the economic and social structure of the country and of the facilities available, including questions concerning welfare. (New Commonwealth, London, 16 March 1953)

33-61 Canada has now displaced Australia as the Commonwealth country most popular with British migrants. The Canadian Immigration Office in London is now receiving twice as many enquiries from prospective settlers as Australia House. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, Switzerland, March 1953)

33-62 The largest single group of emigrants to leave Northern Ireland in twenty-five years, totalling 300 men and women, recently sailed for Canada and the United States. About 8,000 will have emigrated to the two countries by the end of 1953. (The New York Times, 13 April 1953)

See also: 33-4; 33-10; 33-12; 33-26; 33-29; 33-56; 33-58

UNITED STATES

33-63 The President, citing ten objections to the immigration law enacted in 1952 has requested a new study of immigration operations by the Congress. Indicating that he had received many complaints that the present law contained serious and inequitable restrictions, the President suggested an immediate study of the law "with an invitation to all concerned to testify regarding provisions of which they complain". The President stated that complaints had been received on the following points: (i) consuls now face the burden of forecasting unpredictable events in deciding whether an alien may become a public charge; (ii) the consul has to determine by his own mental processes whether an alien probably would engage in espionage, sabotage or subversive activities; (iii) any citizen may be subjected to improper questioning under the provision which permits an immigration official to interrogate without warrant "any alien or person believed to be an alien as to his right to be or remain in the United States", (iv) a provision establishes "second class" citizenship because foreign-born persons who reside abroad for certain periods can be expatriated "without reference to any other conduct on their part"; (v) seamen are unduly restricted in leaving ships while in United States ports; (vi) the act fails to define "political" offences for which an alien may be denied admission; (vii) aliens "who were and are believers in Nazism and Fascism" can enter the United States unless it can be shown they affirmatively advocated the establishment of those ideologies in the United States; (viii) an alien is subject to deportation for subversive activity even though he terminated such activity years ago "and has since conducted himself as a model American"; (ix) there is no definition in the law of "exceptional and extremely unusual hardship" cases in which the Attorney General may suspend deportation; (x) the provisions which permit foreign countries to "mortgage" their quotas in advance will cut off immigration from some of them for many years in the future. (The New York Times, 28 April 1953; New York Herald Tribune, 28 April 1953)

33-64 The President has proposed the admission of 240,000 immigrants above quotas as a means of relieving refugees and population problems in Western Europe. He indicated that international political considerations as well as humanitarian concern made it imperative for the United States to help find a solution for the problems. It was suggested that 120,000 immigrants per year for the next two years be granted special admission; no countries were indicated by name and the details of a plan were left to Congress. The recommendation was that the immigrants were admitted within the framework of the immigration laws. (The New York Times, 23 April 1953; The Times, London, 23 April 1953; New York World Telegram, 24 April 1953)

33-65 A member of the Senate has introducted a bill to permit entry into the United States of 240,000 Europeans during the next two years. The measure would increase temporarily the present immigration quota of 154,000 persons annually to allow an extra 120,000 persons to enter each year for the next two years. Another bill to permit 380,000 immigrants to enter the United States during the three years beginning 1 July 1953 was introduced into the House of Representatives. This figure would be in addition to the number allowed to enter under the immigration law; it would provide for the entry of 150,000 German expellees residing in Western Berlin or Austria, 100,000 repatriated Italians or Italians who fled from their former residences and are now firmly resettled in Italy or Trieste, 25,000 Greek nationals, including refugees of Greek origin, and 2,500 Dutch nationals and persons of Dutch descent residing in the Netherlands. Also included are a total of 25,000 refugees residing in Turkey, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as a total of 1,500 refugees who are still in China or who have left China and have not become permanent residents of any country other than the United States and also 3,500 orphans.
(New York Herald Tribune, 25 April 1953)

33-66 The House of Representatives has approved the extension until the end of 1956, of the authorization for the importation of seasonal Mexican agricultural workers. During the discussion of the project, the representatives of agricultural states maintained that the Mexican workers are necessary and even indispensable for the cultivation of grain, while representatives from northern states protested, maintaining that such importation has a tendency to reduce wages in local agriculture. The Government is authorized to continue negotiations with the Mexican Government with a view to bringing 200,000 or more workers to the country during the three-year period. In 1952, 197,000 agricultural workers from Mexico were brought to the United States at a cost to the United States Government of two million dollars for the administration of the project. (El Espectador, Pomona, California, U.S.A., 17 April 1953; Interpreter Releases, Common Council for American Unity, New York, 18 May 1953)

See also: 33-3; 33-26; 33-29; 33-47; 33-52; 33-58; 33-62

VENEZUELA

33-67 Venezuela, although possessing an area of one million square kilometres and very fertile soil, nevertheless faces the situation that the major part of its soil is abandoned because of the absence of manpower. The Government understands that the unilateral economy based on exploitation of oil is false and may entail very unfortunate results. Therefore it decided three years ago to bring about a fundamental agrarian reform, to stimulate small industries and encourage immigration. In order to accomplish this project, it established a National Agrarian Institute the basic scope of which is to transform agricultural workers and previously selected immigrants into small farmers, who receive their lots and equipment from the Institute. Among the European countries from which a flow of migrants has started, is Spain, where two Venezuelan immigration offices

exist. The categories of immigrants which are preferred are peasant families and young people to work in domestic service; moreover, artisans of various categories - mechanics, carpenters, etc. - are needed. During its first two years the Institute allocated more than 4,000 lots to about 20,000 people; during its third year this rate has quickened. (España, Tangier, Morocco, 15 March 1953)

33-68 Two projects for the settlement of 550 European families on Venezuelan land have been planned. Provided the Venezuelan Government could obtain international aid to finance the necessary housing and agricultural equipment, it could work immediately on its programme for the establishment of 50 European families in the El Cenizo area. Another programme for 500 families in the Lake Maracaibo area has been drafted, in this area, the farming settlements will be adjacent to the cities of Maracaibo, Merida and San Cristobal so as to assure the settlers steady markets. Venezuela in order to increase its industrial and agricultural production and in view of the economic and general conditions of the country, was compelled to maintain a selective immigration policy. The Venezuelan National Agrarian Institute had opened, during the past three years about 75,000 acres to settlement by 4,000 Venezuelan and immigrant families. This programme had required a $10 million investment for farm machinery, homes and administrative centres. Plans for the proposed El Cenizo programme, would allow farmer-migrants 25 years to repay the costs of their land and houses and 4 years to repay the costs of the farm equipment; in one of the 3 farming centres already established, 80 per cent of the farmers have cleared their indebtedness. (ICEM Press Release No. 27, 24 April 1953)

33-69 During the period June 1952 - February 1953, requests were submitted by Italian immigrants in Venezuela, in accordance with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration programme, for the transfer of 900 families, totalling 3,500 persons. Up to 28 February 1953, 1,421 relatives had been sent to Venezuela. The departure of 200 more was scheduled for the month of March, and another 360 might be transported during April and May. (Il Sole, Milan,

33-70 The Provincial Labour Offices have issued a circular containing the norms observed in the recruitment of Italian specialized workers for Venezuela. Candidates for such recruitment have also received questionnaires which they must fill out in detail in order to ensure their well-being in the new country if they are recruited. Precise information concerning the place of destination is issued to candidates in order to give them particulars which may form a basis for judgment before emigration. Single or married men between the ages of 21 and 40 are eligible to be candidates. (Il Sole, Milan, 11 April 1953)

See also: 33-51

YUGOSLAVIA

See item: 33-37

ZANZIBAR

See item: 33-48